

High-Intensity and High-Brightness Source of Moderated Positrons Using a Brilliant γ Beam

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Abstract Presently large efforts are conducted towards the development of highly brilliant γ beams via Compton back scattering of photons from a high-brilliance electron beam, either on the basis of a normal-conducting electron linac or a (superconducting) Energy Recovery Linac (ERL). Particularly ERL's provide an extremely brilliant electron beam, thus enabling the generation of highest-quality γ beams. A 2.5 MeV γ beam with an envisaged intensity of 10^{15} photons s^{-1} , as ultimately envisaged for an ERL-based γ -beam facility, narrow band width (10^{-3}), and extremely low emittance (10^{-4} mm² mrad²) offers the possibility to produce a high-intensity bright polarized positron beam. Pair production in a face-on irradiated W converter foil (200 μ m thick, 10 mm long) would lead to the emission of $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ (fast) positrons per second, which is four orders of magnitude higher compared to strong radioactive ²²Na sources conventionally used in the laboratory. Using a stack of converter foils and subsequent positron moderation, a high-intensity low-energy beam of moderated positrons can be produced. Two different source setups are presented: a high-brightness positron beam with a diameter as low as 0.2 mm, and a high-intensity beam of $3 \cdot 10^{11}$ moderated positrons per second. Hence, profiting from an improved moderation efficiency, the envisaged positron intensity would exceed that of present high-intensity positron sources by a factor of 100.

an Energy Recovery Linac (ERL). Until about 2018, it is envisaged to generate a γ beam with an intensity of 10^{15} γ -photons per second (the term *intensity* is used throughout this paper in units of 'number of particles or photons per second') and the energy of 2.5(5) MeV [1, 2]. Using a brilliant γ beam, positron-electron pairs can be produced in a suitable target by pair production. A well designed positron source would hence allow to create a moderated positron beam of high intensity and/or high brightness. In addition, the brightness can be further enhanced by positron remoderation.

Positron beams are usually generated by using β^+ emitters such as ²²Na and a thin W foil or solid Ne as moderator with an intensity of about $5 \cdot 10^4 - 5 \cdot 10^6$ moderated positrons per second. At large-scale facilities, such as electron linacs or nuclear reactors, positron beams are created with higher intensity by pair production. At present, the NEutron induced POsitrone source MUniCh (NEPOMUC) provides the world highest intensity of $9 \cdot 10^8$ moderated positrons per second [3].

In general, various γ sources used for pair production such as bremsstrahlung targets at linacs, fission γ 's at reactors or the de-excitation of nuclear states emit γ radiation isotropically. For this reason, at present linac or reactor-based positron sources, the large area of the converter and positron moderators is the main drawback for improving the brightness of the positron beam. Consequently, one can greatly benefit from a low-emittance γ beam, which allows the adaptation of a converter and positron moderator in an efficient positron source geometry. A brilliant 2.5 MeV γ beam with an envisaged intensity of 10^{15} photons s^{-1} would allow to create a positron beam whose intensity exceeds that of present high-intensity positron sources by more than two orders of magnitude.

In this paper, various positron source designs and the relevant features are discussed. In particular, two layouts, which provide a high-brightness or a high-intensity positron beam, are presented and quantitatively compared with the NEPOMUC beam.

1 Introduction

Currently large efforts are devoted world-wide to the development of highly brilliant γ beams. In such a facility, the γ beam with low emittance is created by inverse Compton scattering of photons, which are provided by a high-power laser, with an ultra-relativistic electron beam either provided by a normal conducting electron linac or

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2 High-brilliant γ sources

High-quality energetic photon beams are versatile tools for a wide range of physics studies, ranging from precisely probing nuclear properties and processes to serving as a starting point for secondary sources such as neutrons or positrons. In general, γ beams are produced via Compton back-scattering of laser photons from a relativistic electron beam. The presently world-leading facility for photonuclear physics is the High-Intensity γ -ray Source (HI γ S) at Duke University (USA). It uses the Compton back-scattering of photons, provided by a high-intensity Free-Electron Laser (FEL), in order to produce a brilliant γ beam. The γ intensity in the energy range between 1 and 3 MeV amounts to $10^8 \text{ photons s}^{-1}$ with a band width of about 5% [7]. Based on a normal-conducting electron linac, the brilliant Mono-Energetic Gamma-ray (MEGa-ray) facility at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (USA) will yield already in 2012 a γ -intensity of $10^{13} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$ with an energy band width of $\leq 10^{-3}$ [9]. Using similar accelerator technology, at the upcoming Extreme Light Infrastructure - Nuclear Physics (ELI-NP) facility in Bucharest, until 2015 a γ beam will become available, providing about the same γ -intensity and band width in the energy range of 1-19 MeV [10].

At present, great efforts are also invested all over the world to realize highly brilliant γ beams based on the Energy Recovery Linac (ERL) technology. The Energy Recovery Linac (ERL) is a new type of superconducting electron accelerator that provides a high-brilliant, high-intensity electron beam. The main components of an ERL are an electron injector, a superconducting linac, and an energy recovery loop. After injection from a high-brilliant electron source, the electrons are accelerated by the time-varying radio-frequency field of the superconducting linac. The electron bunches are transported through a recirculation loop and are re-injected into the linac during the decelerating RF phase of the superconducting cavities. So the beam dump has to take only a small fraction of the beam energy. In this way, the energy is recycled very efficiently and re-used to accelerate a new bunch of electrons. ERL's create high-energy, high-brilliant γ beams by Compton back-scattering of photons from high-energy (0.1-5 GeV) electrons, recirculating the photons in a very high-finesse cavity with MW power. ERL technology has been pioneered at Cornell University (together with the Thomas Jefferson National Laboratory) [4,5,6], where an ERL is presently constructed for a 5 GeV, 100 mA electron beam. At the KEK accelerator facility in Japan, an ERL project is presently pursued aiming at a γ beam with an intensity of $10^{13} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$ [1,2]. In Germany, a high-current and low-emittance demonstrator ERL facility (BERLin-Pro) is developed at the Helmholtz Zentrum Berlin [8]. Three different operation modes are conducted: high-flux mode, high-coherence (brilliance) mode, and a short-

pulse mode [4,5,2]. For our purpose of positron production, the high-flux mode is of particular interest. Moreover, the facility can be optimized to the specific needs of the intended application. When, e.g., as in the present case aiming at the production of a high-brightness positron beam, a small γ beam spot size and low beam divergence is more important than the superb energy band width provided by an ERL. The ultimately envisaged photon intensity is $> 10^{15} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$ in an energy range of 0.5-20 MeV. Such a facility would provide a brilliant pulsed (ps pulse length) γ beam with a narrow band width of about $< 10^{-3}$ and a low emittance of $10^{-4} \text{ mm}^2 \text{ mrad}^2$.

3 Positron production by a high-brilliant γ beam

3.1 Principle of the positron source

There are two fundamentally different setups for the creation of a moderated positron beam using a brilliant γ beam. Either the γ -positron-electron converter and the positron moderator are separate components, or the converter is used as positron moderator as well, and hence the moderated positrons are extracted directly from the converter surface. The production and subsequent moderation in the same component is called *self-moderation*. In order to create a bright positron beam, a moderator should be used with high efficiency and narrow band width of the emitted positrons. However, the choice of the applied moderator material strongly depends on the final source layout. Various designs specifically suited for brilliant γ beams and the respective features are presented in Section 3.2.

The γ conversion into positron-electron pairs takes place in a material with high nuclear charge Z , such as Pt or W (also suitable moderator materials), since the pair production cross section σ_{PP} increases approximately proportional to Z^2 . At a γ energy of 2.5 MeV, the pair production cross section σ_{PP} for Pt and W amounts to 2.386 and 2.713 barn/atom, respectively. In addition, the converter material should have a high melting temperature due to the high local heat dissipation. The optimum thickness of a single converter foil with highest amount of emitted positrons is in the range of 0.4-0.5 g/cm² [11]. In order to create free (fast) positrons, one could simply choose a thin W converter foil (density 19.35 g/cm³, e.g., 200 μm thick, 10 mm long), which is irradiated by the γ beam on the face side -as sketched in Figure 1- leading to a γ absorption of about 55.4%. The amount of free fast positrons can be calculated, considering the pair production cross section σ_{PP} and the probability for fast positron emission from a 200 μm thick W foil, which amounts to 20% [11]. Thus, a γ beam with a γ intensity of $10^{15} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$ would lead to the emission of $2 \cdot 10^{13}$ (fast) positrons per second from an area of about 2 mm². The positron intensity of this source would be

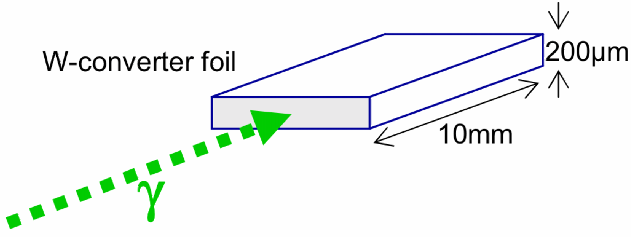


Fig. 1 Sketch of a simple W converter foil irradiated with a brilliant γ beam for positron-electron pair production.

four orders of magnitude higher than that from strong radioactive ^{22}Na sources (2 GBq) conventionally used in the laboratory.

As shown below, the fraction of moderated and emitted positrons can be enhanced by using a stack of several converter foils. Suited materials for positron moderation are metals with negative positron work function Φ^+ such as Pt ($\Phi^+ = -1.95\text{ eV}$ [12]) and W ($\Phi^+ = -3.0\text{ eV}$ [13]) or solid rare gases [14]. The moderation efficiency of W is known to be higher than that of Pt and amounts to about $4 \cdot 10^{-4}$ [15]. However, depending on the surroundings, Pt might become more reliable during operation due to the in-situ annealing of radiation-induced defects. [16] Solid rare gas moderators exhibit higher moderation efficiencies, but the bandwidth of the resulting positron beam is larger due to the emission of epithermal, i.e., not fully thermalized positrons. The moderation efficiency was measured with a $50\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ solid Ne film on top of a ^{22}Na source and amounts to $\epsilon_{mod} = 3 \cdot 10^{-3}$ [14]. The energy spread of the Ne moderated positrons was found to be 0.58 eV , and hence, about one order of magnitude worse than that from a W moderator [14]. In general, the comparison of the moderation efficiencies is often difficult, since it does not only depend on the primary positron spectrum, but, even more importantly, on the used moderator geometry. For this reason, efforts were done to increase the yield of moderated positrons by optimizing the source-moderator layout. In the following, the moderation efficiency is defined as the number of moderated positrons in the slow positron beam divided by the number of produced (fast) positrons in the converter. In addition, remoderation of the positron beam would lead to a further enhancement of the beam brightness (see e.g. [17,18]).

3.2 Geometry of the converter-moderator setup

An overview of two basic layouts specifically suited for a brilliant γ beam-induced positron source, with three different configurations each, is given in Figure 2. In the first layout (1) the γ -positron-electron conversion and the positron moderation take place in the same component (self-moderation). The second one (2) consists of the converter and a separated positron moderator.

In the layout (1), the application of a metallic converter and moderator seems to be most convenient due to the high local heat load. Therefore, a converter material, such as W or Pt, should be applied in order to operate the converter reliably. In general, using the geometry (2), the moderator has to be mounted as close as possible to the converter in order to increase the solid angle for positron moderation. In this layout, solid rare gases can be applied, e.g., a thin layer of Ne frozen on top of a Be foil, which would lead to a higher moderation efficiency, but also to a higher band width of the moderated positron beam and a larger beam diameter.

(a) The tiniest beam spot, and probably the highest brightness, is achieved using layout 1(a), since the diameter of the moderated positron beam is barely larger than the interaction area defined by the γ beam. The usage of a separate Ne moderator (setup 2(a)) would increase the moderation efficiency at the expense of a lower solid angle for the positron irradiation.

(b) The grazing incident γ beam shown in 1(b) and 2(b) would increase the total rate of produced positrons, but the positron beam area would be that of a largely elongated ellipse with lower brightness compared to versions 1(a) and 2(a).

(c) In the layouts 1(c) and 2(c), the converter consists of a stack of thin W or Pt foils, which would lead to a very efficient absorption of the γ beam. The positron production and emission rate can be improved with the number of foils, i.e., the cumulated thickness of the converter material. Due to the narrow γ beam, short foils could be used facilitating the extraction of the moderated slow positrons. In version 1(c), a suitable electrical acceleration field has to be applied in order to extract the moderated positrons since they are emitted perpendicular to the moderator surface. This challenge will be overcome in version 2(c), where a moderator can be placed close to the converter. The beam extraction could also be performed perpendicular to the plane of projection for the setups 1(c) and 2(c). However, similar to the layouts 1(b) and 2(b), the cross section of the resulting positron beam would be largely elongated in one dimension.

3.3 The high-brightness and the high-intensity positron beam

In summary, we propose to focus on two most promising source setups, which should be realized in a brilliant γ beam facility: The first one would generate a *high-brightness* (HB), and the second one a *high-intensity* (HI) moderated positron beam.

The HB source geometry corresponds very much to the layout 1(a) in Figure 2. In the thin layer limit, i.e., low γ absorption, the production rate of (fast) positrons R^+ can be approximated by $R^+ = I_\gamma \cdot \sigma_{PP} \cdot n_W \cdot d_W$ with the γ intensity I_γ and the W atom density n_W . For a W foil with a thickness of $d_W = 250\text{ }\mu\text{m}$, the fraction of emitted positrons amounts to $f_{em}^+ \approx 0.2$ with

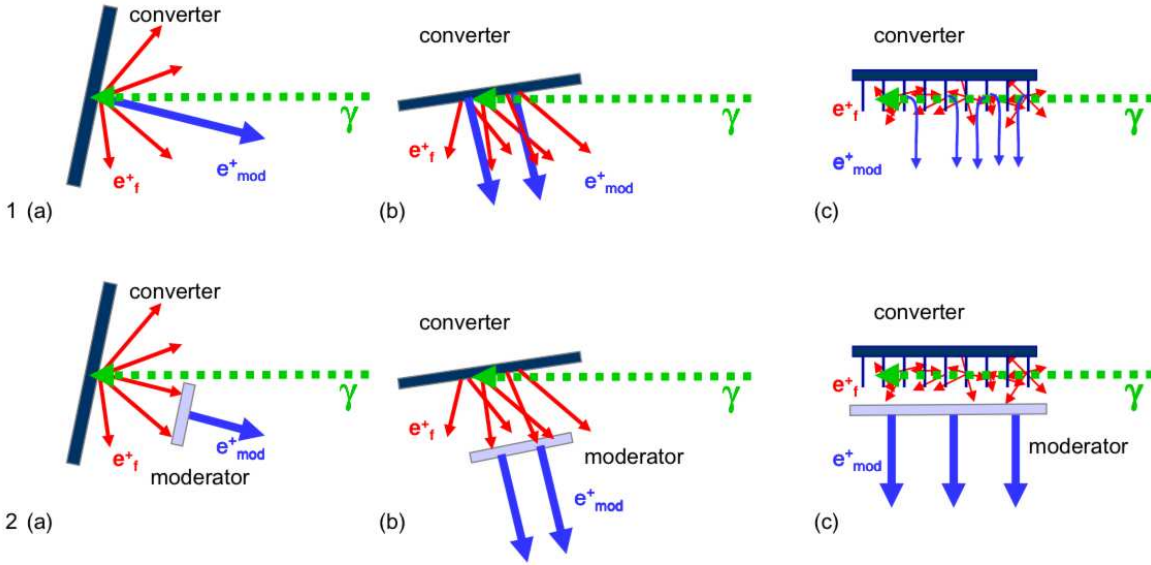


Fig. 2 Schematic view of various converter-moderator layouts using a brilliant γ beam. (1) Conversion and moderation in the same component (self-moderation), and (2) moderator separated from the converter. The features of the versions (a)-(c) are discussed in the text.

respect to the number of produced positrons and f_{em}^+ is much higher for thinner foils, e.g., $f_{em}^+ \approx 0.93$ for $d_W = 10 \mu\text{m}$ [11]. Hence, using a $250 \mu\text{m}$ W foil in back reflexion geometry for the HB source, about 20% of the produced positrons can contribute to the emission of moderated positrons. The fraction of fast positrons f_{st}^+ with a mean energy of 750 keV stopped in a surface layer of 50 nm amounts to $f_{st}^+ \approx 1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$. According to the positron diffusion length in W of 135 nm [19], it is assumed that almost all positrons thermalized in the 50 nm surface layer reach the surface. Accounting for losses at the surface due to Positronium formation f_{Ps} , and trapping in surface states f_{surf} , the positron probability to be emitted as a moderated positron is $p_{mod} = 1 - (f_{Ps} + f_{surf}) \approx 0.4$. This consideration and the value for p_{mod} is in agreement with the moderation efficiency experimentally determined for W(100) using a ^{22}Na source with an according mean positron energy of 200 keV [15]. Thus, the yield of moderated positrons Y_{mod}^+ is calculated as $Y_{mod}^+ = R^+ \cdot f_{em}^+ \cdot f_{st}^+ \cdot p_{mod}$. With the numbers given above, one obtains $Y_{mod}^+ \approx R^+ \cdot 1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$.

The positron beam diameter is slightly greater than the γ beam diameter. Its increase is of the order of the mean positron range of about 0.1 mm. The positron diffusion length is about three orders of magnitude lower and hence negligible. The parameters expected for a HB positron beam are shown in Table 1. Besides the higher brightness, a major advantage of the HB source is the relatively simple setup, where an electrical extraction field has to be applied for positron acceleration.

In the following, we present a more detailed source geometry for the creation of a HI positron beam. The layout of the HI source shown in Figure 3 is similar to 1(c) shown in Figure 2, and can easily be extended to the

version 2(c). The converter-moderator, which is operated in the vacuum, consists of a stack of N single crystalline W foils of thickness d_W with a spacing between the foils of s . The width b of the W foils would be of the order of the diameter of the γ beam. The length of the foils (perpendicular to the drawing plane of Figure 3) can be chosen much larger than b to facilitate the extraction of the moderated positrons. In order to keep the total length of the converter not too long, a ratio of $b:s=3:1$ is expected to be reasonable for a good enough beam extraction by an electric field. Such a converter can be either set up by using N W(100) foils clamped between small W holders, or the whole component is cut out from a long W single crystal using a laser cutter or spark erosion. Tilting of the equally spaced foils would increase the effective absorption length in the foils, but –keeping the ratio $b:s$ constant– the spacing by the same amount as well. Hence, at a given total absorption length, the number of foils N would decrease, and the length of the whole converter would not change.

In the following, the arrangement with parallel foils, i.e., perpendicular to the γ beam, is presented. The advantages of this setup are higher mechanical stability, lower heat input per foil, better usage of reflected fast positrons, and higher solid angle for the individual foils with respect to the neighboring ones, leading to a higher efficiency to produce moderated positrons.

The converter-moderator block is aligned in direction of the γ beam which interacts with the W foils by pair production. In contrast to the primary produced fast positrons, the moderated positrons are emitted perpendicular to the W(100) surface. Since their primary kinetic energy amounts to $E_{mod}^+ = -\Phi^+ = 2.8 \text{ eV}$ [20], an electrical extraction field is needed, which is provided

by the back electrode and the extraction grid as shown in Figure 3. The potential V_0 applied at the converter-moderator block defines the final kinetic energy of the positron beam $E_{kin}^+ = eV_0 - \Phi^+$. The beam should be extracted in a zero magnetic field in order to maintain the low primary divergence and the high grade of polarization of the moderated positron beam.

In order to estimate the resulting moderated positron yield Y_{mod}^+ from the production rate R^+ , we first consider a single foil, and a two-foil arrangement in the extreme limits: A single converter foil with two surfaces emitting moderated positrons would give: $Y_{mod}^+ = R^+ \cdot 2 \cdot f_{em}^+ \cdot f_{st}^+ \cdot p_{mod}$. For a stack of thin foils with $s \ll b$ and for not too high total converter length, i.e., not much longer than the mean positron range, a produced positron could be stopped in any foil and has a certain probability to reach the surface. In this case, f_{st}^+ can be approximated by the constant value given above, and Y_{mod}^+ would just scale with the number of positron emitting surfaces $2N$: $Y_{mod}^+ = R^+ \cdot 2N \cdot f_{em}^+ \cdot f_{st}^+ \cdot p_{mod}$. In the second limit for $s \gg b$, each foil would act independently, and hence, Y_{mod}^+ would be the sum of the N producing and moderating foils with 2 surfaces each: $Y_{mod}^+ = 2N \cdot (R^+/N) \cdot f_{em}^+ \cdot f_{st}^+ \cdot p_{mod}$.

In a realistic arrangement, the calculation of Y_{mod}^+ becomes very complicated, since each W production foil irradiates the others by positrons with a certain probability. Hence, the respective solid angles, positron attenuation, and stopping in a surface layer has to be considered. Note, that f_{st}^+ has to be calculated as function of the positron energy, which depends on the respective positron absorption length $f_{st}^+(E(x))$, since it might become considerably higher for low-energy positrons.

We propose a converter of $N = 2500$ parallel W foils with $b=200 \mu m$, a ratio of $b:s=3:1$ and hence spacing $s=67 \mu m$, and $d_W = 10 \mu m$. Thus, the converter length would amount to $L \approx 192 mm$, and the cumulated thickness of the W converter material would be $N \cdot d_W = 25 mm$. The total γ absorption in the W foils would be about 87%, and consequently, the corresponding heat input due to γ heating of 350 W has to be dissipated by a cooling device at the converter. The total positron production rate would be $R^+ = 1.62 \cdot 10^{14} s^{-1}$. Due to the γ absorption, the number of produced positrons in an individual W foil would decrease with the foil number N . The yield of moderated positrons of the whole HI setup can be estimated by $Y_{mod}^+ = 2N \cdot (R^+/N) \cdot f_{em}^+ \cdot f_{st}^+ \cdot p_{mod} \cdot (1 + \eta)$. The term η accounts for an additional contribution of the $N - 1$ other foils to the emission of moderated positrons of each single foil. Hence, η can reach values well above 1, since $f_{st}^+(E(x))$ becomes much larger than $1.8 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for low-energy positrons. Taking the numbers given for f_{em}^+ , f_{st}^+ , and p_{mod} , one gets $Y_{mod}^+ = 2.17 \cdot 10^{10} \cdot (1 + \eta) s^{-1}$. Accounting for the respective solid angles, the emitted and slowed-down positrons of the neighboring foils lead to the additional emission of moderated positrons resulting in $\eta \approx 13$. Hence, the

positron yield can be roughly estimated and amounts to $Y_{mod}^+ = 3 \cdot 10^{11} s^{-1}$. Note, that this value can even be higher due to the contribution of reflected positrons, which are moderated, and a higher moderation efficiency of inelastically scattered positrons. Thus, compared to the HB setup, the slow-positron yield would be about 3500 times higher at the HI source, and it would exceed the intensity of the upgraded NEPOMUC [21] source by two orders of magnitude. Due to the much larger beam spot, which is expected to be about $400 mm^2$, the brightness of the HI beam would be lower than that for the remoderated beam at NEPOMUC, and more than two orders of magnitude worse than that at the HB source (see Table 1). Note, that, taking into account the longitudinal energy spread, the brightness of the HI or the HB pulsed beams (pulse length of a few ps) could be enhanced considerably by narrowing the energy width at the expense of time resolution.

Besides the considerations with respect to the positron production rate and yield of moderated positrons, other factors have to be considered as well, such as converter cooling, annealing of the moderator, and positron beam extraction. Independent of the source layout, the moderator –or the converter if it acts as moderator as well– has to be floated on a variable potential in the range of 0.01-5 kV (or even higher) in order to adapt the kinetic energy of the positrons to the experimental requirements. Additional lenses have to be mounted in front of the moderator for positron beam formation, and the positron beam should be magnetically guided to the experimental setups.

In order to estimate various positron beam parameters such as R^+ , Y_{mod}^+ , diameter d^+ , and brightness B , we assume the availability of a brilliant γ beam with an intensity $I_\gamma=10^{15}$ photons s^{-1} , an energy of 2.5(5) MeV, and a diameter of 0.1 mm. According to Liouville's theorem, the product of the divergence, the beam diameter, and the longitudinal component of the momentum $\sqrt{2mE_L}$ is constant. Hence, the brightness B defined as $B = \frac{I}{\theta^2 d^+ \sqrt{2mE_L}}$ is a good figure of merit for a positron beam of intensity (particles per second) I , diameter d^+ , divergence $\theta = \sqrt{E_T/E_L}$ with transversal and longitudinal components of the positron energy E_T and E_L . Note, that this definition of B is commonly used for the characterization of positron beams (see e.g. [13, 17, 22]). However, in the literature the terms *brilliance* and *brightness* are not used in a consistent way.

Here, we assume that all moderated positrons leaving the foils are extracted, i.e., $I = Y_{mod}^+$, and the kinetic energy of the positrons is set to $E_L=1$ keV. All parameters are calculated for both the HB and the HI positron source as well, and summarized in Table 1. Since the HI source would provide a beam cross section, which is largely elongated in one dimension, an effective diameter of a circular shaped beam spot of the same size is given. For comparison, the values for the NEPOMUC beam and its upgrade are shown as well. As a result, us-

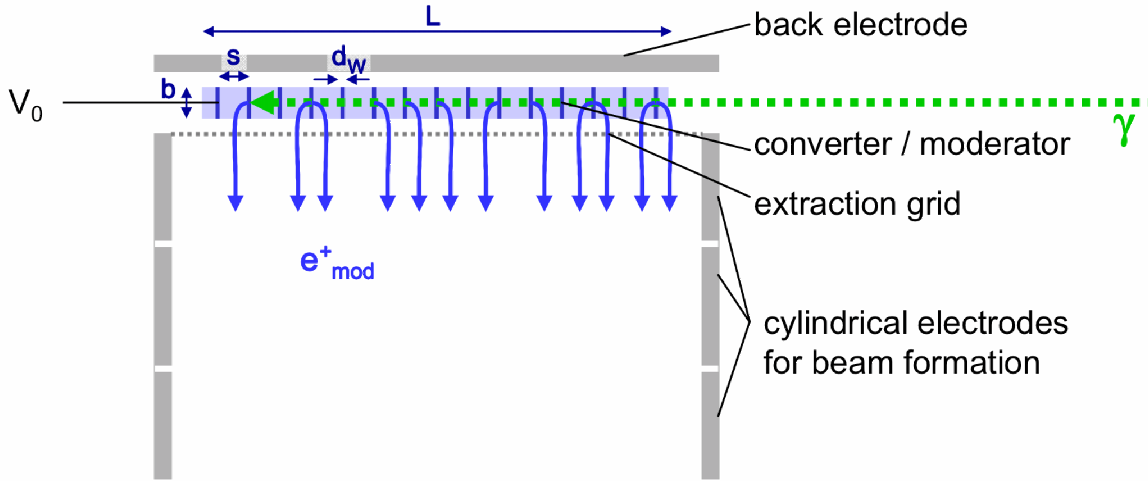


Fig. 3 Scheme of a converter-moderator configuration irradiated by a brilliant γ beam for the generation of a high-intensity moderated positron beam. The converter-moderator itself consists of a stack of N single crystalline W foils of thickness d_W . The ratio of the foil width b , which is in the order of the diameter of the γ beam, and the spacing s between the foils is 3:1. The total length L is hence given by $L \approx N(s + d_W)$. The total setup consists of the converter-moderator block (on high potential V_0) which is mounted between a back electrode on higher potential and an acceleration grid in order to extract the moderated positrons. (Cylindrical) electrodes are used for beam formation.

ing the HB source, one can expect a positron beam with a brightness, which is more than two orders of magnitude higher than that of the remoderated NEPOMUC beam. With the HI layout, the positron intensity is expected to be two orders of magnitude higher than that of the NEPOMUC upgrade. Depending on the properties of the γ beam, these parameters scale with the available γ intensity. An additional remoderation device could be used for further brightness enhancement.

In general, the key features of a low-energy positron beam based either on the HB or HI layout using a high-brilliant γ beam would be the following:

- **γ energy:** The energy of the γ beam can be varied in the range of a several MeV in order to maximize the positron production and emission rate as well as the yield of moderated positrons.
- **Band width:** Due to the small band width of the γ beam, no unwanted γ 's are produced with $E < 2mc^2$ which do not contribute to the pair production. Therefore, the heat load compared to linac or reactor based positron sources is expected to be considerably lower.
- **Diameter and brightness:** The intrinsic small diameter of the γ beam leads to an accordingly small positron beam. Dependent on the source geometry, a higher brightness of the moderated beam is expected as well.
- **Polarization:** Using a switchable fully polarized γ beam, a spin-polarized positron beam can be created. Since the positron polarization is almost entirely maintained during moderation [23], spin-dependent experiments may become feasible.

- **Time structure:** The time structure provided by the pulsed γ beam is barely deteriorated by the moderation process since positrons thermalize very rapidly (within a few picoseconds) after production or implantation. It is expected that a smearing of the beam pulse is mainly caused by the resulting positron spectrum, different flight paths in the source and position dependent acceleration of the moderated positrons. However, the usefulness of the time structure of the γ beam strongly depends on the positron beam application, e.g., for coincidence techniques using lasers rather than for positron lifetime spectroscopy.
- **Access:** The source area of the γ beam will be easily accessible. This would facilitate the change of the source setup considerably. For future applications, we recommend to install a *source switch* in order to allow a quick change from a high-brightness to a high-intensity positron beam.
- **Radiation field** Due to the well defined relatively low energy of the γ beam, e.g., 2.5(5) MeV, the creation of radiation induced defects is expected to be lower than that at positron source setups using bremsstrahlung targets at linacs or γ rays produced at nuclear reactors. In addition, no radioactivity is created by activation.

4 Outlook and conclusion

4.1 First γ beam based positron sources

Great efforts are presently made to develop high-brilliant γ beams. Within the next years, two γ -beam facilities

	NEPOMUC	brilliant γ beam	
		HB source	HI source
setup	Pt 125 μm trans.	W 250 μm refl.	W 2500 x 10 μm refl. + trans.
R^+ [s^{-1}]	$2.6 \cdot 10^{14}$ ($5.9 \cdot 10^{14}$)	$5.7 \cdot 10^{12}$	$1.6 \cdot 10^{14}$
Y_{mod}^+ [s^{-1}]	$9.0 \cdot 10^8$ ($3.0 \cdot 10^9$)	$8.5 \cdot 10^7$	$3.0 \cdot 10^{11}$
ϵ_{mod}	$3.5 \cdot 10^{-6}$ ($5.1 \cdot 10^6$)	$1.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$	$1.9 \cdot 10^{-3}$
E_T [eV]	50* (0.15)	$2.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$	3.0
θ [mrad]	$2.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$ * ($1.2 \cdot 10^{-1}$)	$5.0 \cdot 10^{-3}$	$5.5 \cdot 10^{-2}$
d^+ [mm]	7* (70)	0.2	23
B [(mrad ² mm ² eVs) ⁻¹]	$3.7 \cdot 10^{5*}$, $5 \cdot 10^8$ remod. ($4.1 \cdot 10^6$)	$8.5 \cdot 10^{10}$	$1.9 \cdot 10^8$
spin polarization	no	yes	yes
operation mode	continuous	pulsed (\sim ps)	pulsed (\sim ps)

Table 1 Expected beam parameters for a HB and HI positron source using a high-brilliant γ beam with $I_\gamma=10^{15}s^{-1}$ in comparison with the NEPOMUC source. The numbers given in parentheses refer to the NEPOMUC upgrade in 2011 [21]. R^+ positron production rate, Y_{mod}^+ yield of moderated positrons, i.e. positron beam intensity, ϵ_{mod} moderation efficiency, E_T transversal energy, θ divergence, d^+ positron beam diameter, and B brightness of the positron beam at $E_L=1$ keV. (* measured values at the first accessible position of NEPOMUC.)

with an intensity of 10^{13} photons s^{-1} will become available. Both, the Mono-Energetic Gamma-ray (MEGa-ray) source in Livermore (commissioning starting in 2012), and the Extreme Light Infrastructure - Nuclear Physics facility (ELI-NP) planned in Bucharest (operation envisaged for 2015), designed for 10^{13} photons s^{-1} , would be suited to install a γ -beam based positron source, potentially exceeding the presently strongest positron source (NEPOMUC) by about a factor of three. Feasibility studies for the positron beam production, using the source layouts as presented here, can be performed in advance, and experimental data can be gained already at much lower γ beam intensity. It is expected that even more brilliant (ERL-based) γ beam facilities will become operational within the next decade with an ultimate intensity of 10^{15} photons s^{-1} and a diameter of 0.1 mm.

We propose the installation of both the HB and the HI positron source in the target area at ELI-NP. The low-energy positron beam can be transported over long distances and through bends without intensity loss or considerable deterioration of the positron beam quality as long as the positrons are guided adiabatically in a static homogeneous magnetic field. There are two main techniques to realize the homogeneous longitudinal magnetic guide field: Either solenoid coils directly mounted on the beam line or a Helmholtz-like setup of several coils with larger diameter. Additional saddle coils are required in order to compensate for transversal field components, and μ -metal shielding can be mounted as well. Therefore, the moderated positrons created at ELI-NP can be guided to an external experimental area if the place close to the target is limited.

After calculation of several entities such as production and emission rates of positrons for various converter materials and different geometries and simulation of positron beam trajectories, experimental data have to be gained in order to optimize the positron source

setup. Such experiments can also be performed at a low-flux γ beam facility. Afterwards, the optimized HB and HI positron sources can be installed where brilliant γ beams become available at ERL's.

In the following several aspects are considered for first experiments:

- The energy dependent pair production cross section increases considerably with increasing γ -energy leading to a higher positron production rate. However, the slow-positron yield does not increase in an analogous manner, since the positron moderation efficiency decreases with higher energy. Therefore, the positron yield as function of γ energy should be determined.
- Several converter geometries can be compared in order to increase the intensity and/or the brightness of the moderated positron beam. A higher mass of the converter, i.e., thicker foils and/or more foils, would lead to a higher positron production rate. An increased surface-to-volume ratio would result in a higher yield of moderated positrons. Using a separate moderator, the solid angle with respect to the converter should be maximized in order to extract as many positrons as possible.
- Two setups should be compared and optimized for positron beam applications: the HB setup and the HI layout based on self-moderation or with a separated Ne moderator. For various setups the spectrum and the brightness of the slow-positron beam have to be determined experimentally.

4.2 Future applications of a high-intensity positron beam

Depending on the experimental requirements, a bright beam with a diameter of about 200 μm as delivered from

the HB source might be more suited than the high-intensity beam from the HI source. However, one could use an additional remoderation device to further enhance the brightness.

There are many applications, which would benefit from a strong positron source providing a high-intensity low-energy positron beam (see e.g. [24]). A high positron intensity would be very advantageous for the generation of (re-)moderated positron micro-beams for all scanning beam techniques. In materials science and solid-state physics, such a micro-beam would greatly enhance the statistics for spatially resolved defect spectroscopy, using scanning positron lifetime or Doppler-broadening measurements. For the application of coincidence techniques, a high-intensity positron beam is even more important, since the measurement time would be drastically reduced and the spatial resolution would be improved as well. Such techniques are Coincident Doppler-Broadening Spectroscopy (CDBS), that allows to investigate the chemical environment of open volume defects, Age-MOMentum Correlation (AMOC), where the positron lifetime and the Doppler-shift are detected simultaneously for each annihilation event; or the determination of the Angular Correlation of Annihilation Radiation (ACAR) in order to study the electronic structure of matter. A bright intense low-energy beam would allow to further develop Positron annihilation induced Auger-Electron Spectroscopy (PAES) for spatially resolved surface analysis. In atomic physics, intense positron beams are desired, since small-diameter beams carrying a high intensity are crucial in all kinds of positron scattering experiments. For the creation of mono-energetic Positronium (Ps) beams and for the Ps^- production, a high intensity of the moderated positron beam would be very helpful. This would hence allow the spectroscopy of Ps and Ps^- . In addition, for fundamental experiments, the specific formation of the Ps_2 molecule or even the creation of a Ps Bose-Einstein condensate would become possible.

4.3 Conclusion

With the availability of high-brilliant γ sources, the realization of high-intensity and high-brightness positron sources will become possible within a few years. The efforts and costs of such positron sources are expected to be not too elaborate. At a brilliant γ beam with an envisaged intensity of $I_\gamma = 10^{15} \text{ photons s}^{-1}$, a positron beam would exceed the intensity of the upgraded high-intensity positron source NEPOMUC by a factor of 100. Using the high-brightness setup, the brightness is expected to be more than two orders of magnitude higher than that of the present remoderated positron beam at NEPOMUC. In the final configuration, we recommend the implementation of two different source setups. Hence, one could choose between a high-brightness positron

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beam with a tiny diameter in the order of 0.2 mm or a larger high-intensity beam which provides about $3 \cdot 10^{11}$ moderated positrons per second. The availability of such an intense positron source would greatly improve all kinds of positron beam applications in material science, solid-state, surface, and atomic physics as well as fundamental experiments using positrons or positroniums.

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